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EVENING BULLETIN.

[From this morning's Journal.]

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION Tuesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

Senate.—Mr. Cass called the Senate to order, and announced that the first business would be the election of a President pro tem.

Mr. Hale—What is the occasion?
Mr. Cass—Because we haven't any. [Laughter.]
On motion of Mr. Hunter the Senate proceeded to an election.

Mr. Mason was elected, receiving 30 votes. Mr. Foote received 11, Weller 1, and blank 2.

Mr. Harlan moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the report of the committee of the Judiciary, relative to his claim to a seat from Iowa. Mr. Pratt trusted that the subject would not now be considered. Many facts were involved in the decision of this case, and it was important that they be thoroughly understood. The Senator from Georgia (Mr. Toombs) had intimated his intention to submit a minority report, and he should like to see the arguments of both sides before proceeding in the discussion.

Mr. Toombs, remarking that there was not a single converted fact in the whole case, said that the only difference in opinion relative to the matter was based upon the application of the law to facts admitted on all hands. So far as the views of the minority of the committee are concerned, he could express them verbally as well as in writing.

Mr. Bayard preferred that the subject should be laid over till to-morrow, as having been absent from the city he had had no opportunity to examine the question.

Mr. Harlan said it should be remembered that the protest of the Iowa Senate had been before the Senate nearly two years. All the members of the committee of the Judiciary had had ample time to investigate the subject, if they had chosen to do so. Another reason why it was desirable to have this question settled as soon as possible, was that the Legislature of Iowa was now in session, having convened on the first Monday in December, and their term is limited by the constitution to fifty days.

Mr. Butler was in favor of proceeding to the decision of the question forthwith. He stood in a position of perfect indifference as regards the gentleman who was to be elected by the result, and approached the subject solely on its merits.

The government of Iowa consisted of a Legislature, composed of a Senate and House of Representatives. Senators held their term for a longer period than the members of the House, and are fewer in number, but are recognized by the constitution as a separate and distinct part of the Legislature. The House, being a more numerous body, in matters of elections must have a preponderating influence, and hence concurrent action of the Senate was required.

He stated the reasons which influenced the majority of the committee in coming to the conclusion that Mr. Harlan was not duly elected. These were, in brief, that the Senate, as a body, did not attend that meeting in joint session, which was required by law. The Senate had adjourned over, and there was no Senate in session at the time. A majority of the Senators were present in their individual capacity, but the Senate, as a body, was not there. The President of the Senate, the regular presiding officer of the joint convention, was elected President pro tem. These irregularities vitiated the election.

Mr. Toombs contended that the Legislature of Iowa was composed of members of the Senate and House, and upon these individuals was devolved the constitutional duty of electing a Senator of the United States in the manner prescribed by the constitution of Iowa. The joint convention consisted of members who composed the two legislative bodies, and as soon as they met in joint convention the distinction heretofore existing between them as members of different branches was obliterated. Their names were arranged in alphabetical order on one list, hence the absence or refusal to participate in the proceedings on the part of any members less than a majority of the whole number of members composing the joint convention could not invalidate the doing of the convention. He thought the fraudulent and factious conduct of those Senators in Iowa, who sought to defeat the election and frustrate the will of the people of Iowa, ought to be condemned by this body and by the entire American people.

Mr. Benjamin wished to know whether it was competent for one branch of a State Legislature to elect a Senator to Congress. The constitution of the United States declares that Senators shall be chosen by the State Legislatures, and the State Legislatures consist of two branches, from which it follows that the Constitution requires that Senators should be elected by those two branches conjointly.

Mr. Toombs replied that such a construction of the Constitution would render invalid the election of a great many Senators, because many Senators had held their seats against the majority of a branch of their State Legislatures.

Mr. Pugh argued in support of the constitutionality of Mr. Harlan's election and concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Toombs.

Mr. Geyer, agreeing with the majority of the Judiciary Committee, believed the election of Mr. Harlan unconstitutional.

Mr. Bayard next obtained the floor.

Mr. Fish introduced a bill making appropriations for the removal of Diamond reef and Coenties reef in New York harbor. Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Boyce gave notice of an amendment he intended offering to the tariff bill. He proposes that from and after January, 1857, all goods, wares, and merchandise, and other products subject under the existing tariff to a duty of 20 per cent, shall continue to be admitted at that rate, and that tea and coffee be included in the same schedule.

Mr. Underwood introduced a bill the more effectually to prevent the introduction of spirituous liquors and wines into the Indian country. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The consideration of the President's message was resumed, when Mr. Stephens said that the debate on this subject was an unusual one in parliamentary history. To him it was invested with interest and to the country, he trusted, it would not be unprofitable. We are in the midst of a new epoch of the republic, and it will be so considered hereafter. The late election brought into array parties with, what he considered, well defined and clearly ascertained principles, which were manfully and openly met on both sides. It was a fearful issue, but the dangers are passed. The result of the late election has quieted the public mind and we may do well, even now, when the storm is over and the danger past, to review them. He congratulated the country, the House, and even the Speaker on the result of the election, which has made the people everywhere breathe freer, and stimulated the arts of peace. There were differences of opinion as to what was decided. Congress shall impose no restrictions on the territories so far as slavery is concerned. This issue was boldly made on one side and as fairly and zealously made on the other.

Mr. Davis, of Md., made a speech in condemnation of the Democratic and Republican parties, eulogized the American party and contended that Buchanan was elected by the votes of a minority of the people, the majority having condemned both the Kansas act and the Pierce administration. He predicted the greatest possible confusion in the distribution of the spoils. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

The administration has been officially advised that Villiers, a brother of Lord Clarendon and late Judge Advocate General, has been appointed British Minister to this country and will shortly arrive here.

Official dispatches received by the Navy Department, from Capt. Hartstien, speak in glowing language of his reception in England.

Thomas D. Condy, of South Carolina, has been confirmed by the Senate as United States Attorney for that State.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.

Col. Titus's Kansas company did not arrive in New Orleans in time to proceed to Nicaragua in the steamship Texas.

The postmaster hereafter gives a monthly mail which leaves New York, via Panama, Punta Arenas, La Union, and San Jose for Central America.

The Norfolk papers report the removal of the ship Prince de Joinville off that port, with all on board.

ment with the Government and the good effect of the settlement of the difficulty has already been felt on the frontier.

At San Luis another pronunciamento has been declared against the Government by those dissatisfied with the Vidaurian's treaty.

The Indians were committing great depredations on the American side of the Rio Grande.

St. Louis, Jan. 6.

Governor Polk was inaugurated yesterday.

In the Senate, a joint resolution by both houses to meet in joint session on Monday, 12th inst., to elect two United States Senators passed informally.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.

The river is still rising, supposed to be in consequence of a gorge below.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.

The Legislature met at noon. The House was organized by the election of Devitt C. Littlejohn, Republican, Speaker of the House.

The Governor's message was read. The following is a summary of its contents. The financial condition of the treasury is favorable. The total receipts into the treasury, including the balance from the previous year, has been nearly \$18,000,000, and the expenditures were nearly \$15,000,000, leaving a balance of more than 3,000,000.

The Canal debt at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1856, was upwards of \$2,540,000 and the receipts were \$2,750,000.

The whole length of the canals and public works are 822 miles, and the entire cost, when complete, will be \$20,000,000.

The State banking system is represented as in a sound and healthy condition.

The Department of Public Instruction generally is in a flourishing state, with an annually increasing revenue.

The message reports the condition of the various State institutions for the suppression and punishment of crime, as well as those of a strictly benevolent character.

The abuse of the elective franchise is commented upon and the subject commended to the earnest consideration of the Legislature. With regard to the recent Presidential election, the message assumes that the result is an irreversible decree, that, so far as the State of New York is concerned, there shall hereafter be no extension of slavery in the territory of the United States. The Governor alludes to the imputations upon the Republican party put forth in the President's message, which he declares to be wholly groundless, and proceeds to give at large the views of that party on the great question of the day.

In this connection, he alludes to the outrages in Kansas, and recommends that a sum of money be appropriated for the relief of destitute citizens.

The message reports the various State institutions for the suppression and punishment of crime, as well as those of a strictly benevolent nature, as being satisfactory.

The Governor's allusion to the liquor question is brief. He says, however, opinions may differ as to the expediency of prohibiting entirely the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, none can doubt that it is the clear right and absolute duty of the Legislature so to regulate their sale as to diminish as far as practicable the risk of their abuse, and that no remedy that the law will permit and opinion will sustain to check it will be left untried. The message, on the whole, is a very able document, and places the financial, political and moral condition of our State in a very striking and favorable light.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1857.

Present.—D. H. Monsarrat and all the members. On motion, reading minutes of previous session dispensed with.

A claim in favor of the Gas Co. of \$3,950 32, being gas bill for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1856, was presented and referred to the Committee on Gas and Water.

A claim in favor of Pres. Means of \$61 80, for said furnished Street Inspector of the Western District, was referred to the Committee on Streets of the Western District.

A claim in favor of Jas. Robb of \$8 75, for coal furnished Police Office of the Eastern District, was presented and referred to the Committee on Police.

A claim in favor of Jas. Kolb of \$10 50, for coal furnished Workhouse, was referred to the Committee on Workhouse.

The report of the Street Inspector of the Western District, from the 16th to the 29th of October, 1856, was presented and referred to the Street Committee of the Western District, with leave to report, when called upon.

Mr. Vaughan, from said Committee, after investigation, reported a resolution allowing said report, when, on motion, the same was recommended.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen, approving the Engineer's appointment for bowldering Portland Avenue from Eleventh street eastward. H. H. Hildon contractor; also, allowing said Hildon \$6,487 48, the city's portion of the cost of same, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works, with leave to report, when called upon.

Mr. Shanks, from said Committee, after due investigation, reported the same with an amendment, which was concurred in, and the same was adopted as amended.

The bond of J. W. Craig, as City Treasurer, was presented, and, on motion, approved.

Mr. Weaver presented the resignation of John A. Weatherford as Night Watchman of the Fifth District, which was accepted.

Mr. Kendall, from the Committee on Elections, presented the resignation of S. D. Choate as School Trustee for the Eighth ward; also the resignation of John A. Williams as Day Watchman of the Fourth District.

Mr. Overall, from the Street Committee of the Eastern District, reported a resolution allowing the street hands of said District their pay, from the 10th to the 24th of December, 1856; when, on motion, the same was recommended.

Mr. Overall, from same, reported a resolution directing the Street Inspector of the Eastern District to clean out the opening in the sewer at the corner of Washington and First streets, which, on motion, was committed.

Mr. Vaughan, from the Street Committee of the Western District, reported a resolution allowing the street hands of the Western District their pay from the 10th to the 24th of December, 1856, when, on motion, the same was recommended.

Mr. Sisson moved a recommitment of same, which motion was lost by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Caswell, Kendall, Overall, Pope, Shanks, and Sisson—6.

Nays—President Monsarrat, and Messrs. Baird, Gillis, Monroe, Ray, Sargent, Vaughan, and Weaver—8.

On motion, the same was then adopted, by the following vote: Yeas—President Monsarrat, and Messrs. Baird, Gillis, Monroe, Overall, Ray, Sargent, Vaughan, Weaver, and White—10.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

J. M. Boggs, \$8 75 for sundry bills for Market House; Work House expenses for Dec., 1856, \$782 65; John Sargent \$3 45 for oil furnished Steam Fire Engine;

Peter Silar \$23 65, one month's services interpreter City Court; R. G. Kyle & Co., \$15, for stove furnished Rescue Fire Company;

Thos. Williams & Co., \$2 25, for lamps, &c., to Speed Market; Thos. Williams & Co., \$7 25, for lamps, &c., to Falls City Market;

Thos. Williams & Co., \$3 60, for cleaning lamps Kentucky Market;

Mr. Shanks, from the Committee on Public Works, was discharged from the further consideration of a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Mayor to employ some one to construct a wooden bridge across the southern ditch, at its intersection with Fifth street.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen, that the two Boards meet in joint session this evening at 7½ o'clock, to elect three Directors for the Gas Company; one day watchman, 4th district; one night watchman, 5th district; one night watchman, 4th district; one City Engineer; also, one School Trustee, 8th Ward; also, a resolution to adjourn to meet again on Thursday evening, Jan. 15th, at 6½ o'clock, which was amended and

pay for ammunition; when— Mr. Gillis moved that said resolution be laid on the table, which motion was lost by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Baird, Gillis, Kendall, Sargent, and Sisson—5.

Nays—President Monsarrat, and Messrs. Caswell, Monroe, Overall, Pope, Ray, Shanks, Newman, Vaughan, Weaver, and White—10.

On motion, the same was adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Monroe, Overall, Pope, Ray, Newman, Vaughan, Shanks, Weaver, and White—9.

Nays—President Monsarrat, and Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Gillis, Kendall, Sargent, and Sisson—7.

JOINT SESSION.

Pursuant to resolution, the two Boards met in joint session, when the following gentlemen were duly elected: Messrs. C. W. Merriweather, S. H. Bullen, and Jas. Marshall, Directors in the Gas Company;

Ben. S. Rust, day watchman, 4th District; J. S. Gallagher, Night Watch of the Fifth district;

J. H. Kerr, Night Watch of the Fourth district; J. W. Gray, City Engineer;

J. B. Hinson, School Trustee of the Eighth ward. Mr. White presented the resignation of Charles Gennett as inspector of beef and pork, which was accepted; when, on motion, the vote accepting the same was reconsidered, and referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Vaughan, on leave, presented a resolution raising a joint committee of two from the Common Council and one from the Board of Aldermen to confer with the President of the Louisville and Frankfort and Louisville and Nashville railroads in relation to the transportation of wood for the benefit of the poor of the city, which was adopted, and Messrs. Vaughan and White appointed said committee from this Board.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Almshouse, reported a resolution allowing the expenses of the Almshouse for the month of December, 1856, which was rejected by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Baird, Gillis, Monroe, Overall, Ray, Sargent, and Vaughan—7.

Nays—Messrs. Caswell, Kendall, Pope, Shanks, Sisson, Newman, Weaver, and White—8.

Mr. Baird, from the Revision Committee, to whom was referred a resolution from the Board of Aldermen proposing an amendment to the city charter, which allows to each member of the General Council two dollars per day for attendance on the sessions thereof, introduced a substitute proposing sundry amendments to the city charter, which was received in lieu of the original resolution; when, on motion, the same was taken up section by section, and Sec. 1st, which relates to the mode of electing City and Railroad Tax Collectors, was adopted.

Sec. 2d, which relates to the pay of members of the General Council, and repealing a portion of section 3 of the city charter, was adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Gillis, Monroe, Overall, Pope, Sargent, Shanks, Sisson, Newman, Vaughan, Weaver, and White—11.

Nays—Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Kendall, and Ray—4.

Sec. 3d, which proposes to amend the charter by adding a clause "that no foreigner who may be naturalized after January, 1858, shall be eligible to hold any office provided for in said charter," was, on motion, laid on the table by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Baird, Monroe, Overall, Pope, Ray, Shanks, Sisson, Newman, Vaughan, Weaver, and White—11.

Nays—President Monsarrat and Messrs. Caswell, Gillis, Kendall, and Sargent—5.

Sec. 4, proposing to amend the charter by adding an additional section, granting to the General Council authority to issue warrants as evidence of debt against the city, and replacing so much of said charter as now prohibits this from being done, was, on motion, adopted by the following vote: Yeas—President Monsarrat and Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Gillis, Kendall, Monroe, Overall, Pope, Ray, Sargent, Shanks, Sisson, Newman, Vaughan, Weaver, and White—10.

Nays—Messrs. Monroe, Ray, Shanks, Newman, Vaughan, and White—6.

Mr. Ray moved that the vote be reconsidered by which the resolution prohibiting any officer of the workhouse, except the superintendent, from boarding his family at said house, was adopted.

Mr. Vaughan moved to lay said motion on the table. The chair decided the motion in order, and Mr. Baird appealed from the decision of the chair, and the chair was sustained by yeas 13, nays 2, when, the question being taken on the motion to lay on the table the motion of reconsideration, the same was lost by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Gillis, Kendall, Overall, Shanks, Sisson, Newman, Vaughan, and White—8.

Nays—President Monsarrat and Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Monroe, Pope, Ray, Sargent, and Weaver—8.

The question being then taken upon reconsidering the vote, the same was lost by the following vote: Yeas—President Monsarrat, and Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Monroe, Ray, Sargent, and Newman—7.

Nays—Messrs. Gillis, Kendall, Overall, Pope, Shanks, Sisson, Vaughan, Weaver, and White—9.

Mr. Caswell introduced a resolution allowing Wm. Hadden \$5, rent of room at November election, which was referred to the Revision Committee.

Mr. Weaver introduced a resolution directing the Street Inspectors to clean the mud and ice from the tops of the public sidewalks, which was adopted.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen allowing the expenses of the Hospital for the month of December, 1856, which was adopted.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Mayor to employ some one to repair the iron gates in the Speed and Kentucky markets, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen, allowing J. M. Delph \$7, being the interest on an execution, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

An ordinance, providing for taking a census of the city of Louisville for the year 1857, was returned from the Board of Aldermen with a resolution as a substitute, when, on motion, the whole, with an amendment offered by Mr. Monroe, was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Vaughan, Monroe, and Overall.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen, allowing Henry Dent \$14 76, fees as marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Mayor to employ some one to repair the iron gates in the Speed and Kentucky markets, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen, allowing W. R. Gray \$180, for building a well on Main, near Sixth street, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

A statement from J. S. Cain, cashier of the Gas Company, showing the condition of the finances of said Company, was presented from the Board of Aldermen and referred to the Committee on Gas and Water.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, requiring the Mayor to execute the bond required by the Chancellor in the suit of Louisville against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, together with a substitute to the above adopted by this Board, requiring the Mayor to execute said bonds, provided the property owners indemnify the city against any loss growing out of said suit, were returned from the Board of Aldermen, they adhering to their original resolution.

Whereupon, this Board refused to recede from their substitute by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Baird, Gillis, Monroe, Overall, Pope, Ray, Sargent, Shanks, Sisson, Newman, Vaughan, Weaver, and White—10.

Nays—President Monsarrat, and Messrs. Caswell, Kendall, and Ray—4.

Pope, Sargent, Shanks, Sisson, Newman, and White—10.

On motion, this Board adjourned.
J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE COURT-HOUSE QUESTION.

A desultory episode appeared on the 6th inst. in a city paper over a signature "the Citizen." The distinguished feature in the arguments of this writer is, that it is replete with no arguments, a general attempt to fling grape into the ranks of political enemies, and a general effusion of official from disinterested, petulant, sour, jealous, and vindictive temper. It is fresh in the memory of well-informed citizens, that in the year 1855, an ordinance was passed in the General Council (by "Citizen's" political friends) appropriating \$150,000 to finish the present Court-House, and build some three or four other houses on Court Place; the ordinance reads as follows: "An ordinance to provide the means to finish the Court-House and make additions thereto."

"It is ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That the sum of \$150,000 be appropriated for the purpose of building a house with the material in the hands of the 'Citizen,' and that \$50,000 be appropriated for the purpose of building two houses, one on Sixth street, at the corner of Court Place, and one on Fifth street, at the corner of Court Place."

"The said two houses to be constructed according to a plan to be approved by the General Council, or the whole \$150,000 to be used in building a house with the material in the hands of the 'Citizen,' and that \$50,000 be appropriated for the purpose of building two houses, one on Sixth street, at the corner of Court Place, and one on Fifth street, at the corner of Court Place."

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